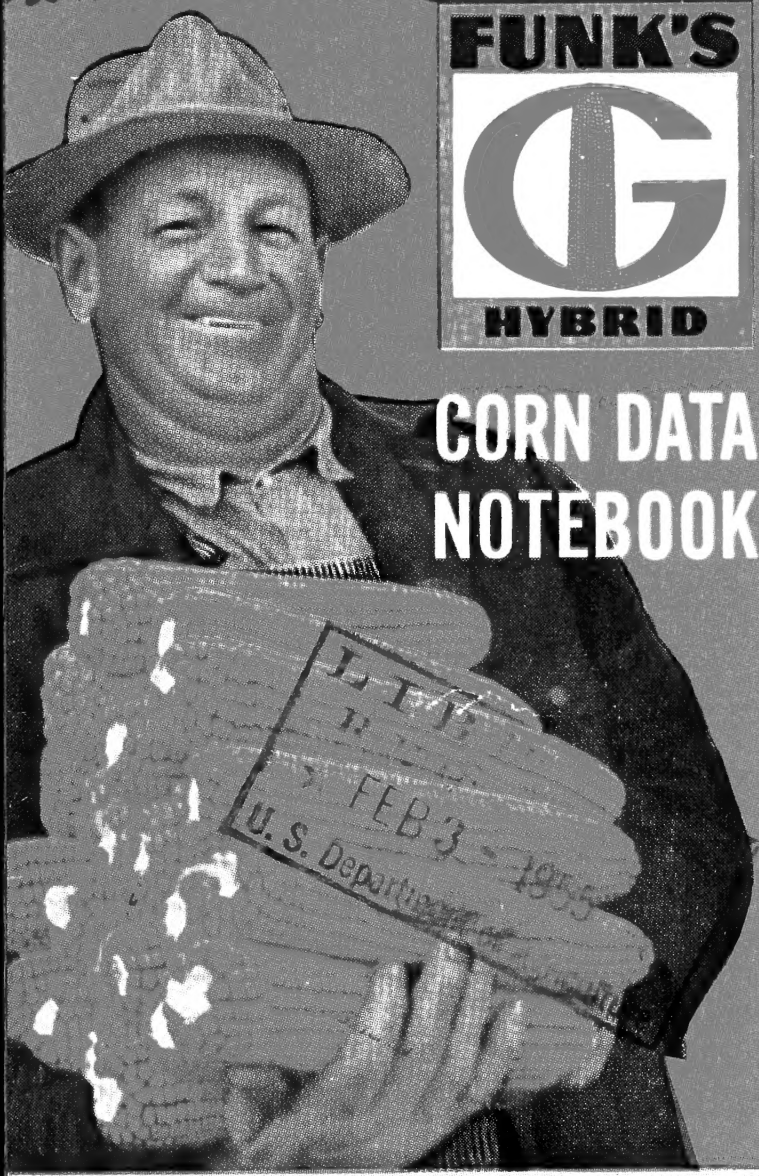
FUNK'S G HYBRID

CORN DATA NOTEBOOK



BALANCED
5-STAR PERFORMANCE
IS *REAL!*

In 1953 American and Canadian corn farmers planted a million more acres of Funk's G-Hybrid seed than ever before. And they planted even more *this* year. There's only one explanation for this ever-increasing use of Funk's G: *Outstanding field performance*, yields and profits. Funk's G-Hybrids repeatedly have come through tough growing conditions with top yields of sound grain. You can help spread the good news about Funk's G-Hybrids. Tell your neighbors of the fine results you have secured.

KEEP UP WITH NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CORN FARMING. SEE:

RESEARCH ACRES . . . New film describing progress in corn breeding research, latest corn farming practices.

CORN GUIDES . . . Describe adapted G-Hybrids, new lines developed for special purposes (Thick planting, Wide-Row, etc.)

This is our 15th annual edition of the Corn Data Notebook.

In 1938, when we were preparing the first edition, American farmers planted 94.5 million acres to corn. Average yield was 27 bu. per acre. Last year they planted only 81.8 million acres but averaged 39 bu. per acre. So we are producing 33% more corn *on 12,000,000 fewer acres!*

The producers of Funk's G-Hybrids are proud to have played a part in this tremendous achievement.

You Can Make MORE PROFIT FROM CORN

Profitable corn production is very closely tied to satisfactory yields. Production costs vary in different areas. But farm managers generally agree that 40 to 45 bushels per acre is about the break-even point on profit or loss. A lesser yield is unprofitable; greater yields may produce a profit.

On the average, the per acre corn yield of United States farms is only 35 to 40 bushels (see page 10). Yet on a field scale, yields of one hundred bushels or more per acre are not unusual; under special conditions per acre yields may go much higher. Research in hybrid corn, in soils, in chemicals, in machinery and soil conservation have put the tools for making higher, more profitable corn yields into the hands of every farmer. Every adapted 5-Star G-Hybrid your dealer recommends is capable of making 100 bushels or more per acre. With your good management, Funk's G-Hybrids can consistently top the yields in your neighborhood.

For Bigger Yields of Better Corn Plant 5-Star Funk's G-Hybrids!

- ★ Rapid Growth
- ★ Disease Resistance
- ★ Insect Resistance
- ★ Drouth Resistance
- ★ Standability

Number and Length of Rows in an Acre

This table will give you a fairly accurate and fast way to determine the number of acres of corn in a field or portion of a field by figuring the length of the rows and the distance between rows. For instance, if the rows are 40 inches apart and 160 rods long, then 4.9 rows make an acre.

Length of Row	Number of Rows to Make One Acre if Distance Between Rows Is:			
	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	42 in.
40 Rods	22.2	20.8	19.8	18.8
50 Rods	17.6	16.6	15.8	15.0
60 Rods	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.5
70 Rods	12.6	11.9	11.3	10.7
80 Rods	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.4
90 Rods	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.3
100 Rods	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.5
110 Rods	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.8
120 Rods	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
130 Rods	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8
140 Rods	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3
150 Rods	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
160 Rods	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7

Corn Plants Per Acre at Various Planting Rates

Number of plants per acre affects yield. Too few plants on given fertility cuts yield below the maximum. Too many plants may result in spindly stalks, no ear or a very small ear. Fertility and available moisture should determine spacing. These tables show approximate number of corn plants per acre at various planting rates.

Checked Corn

Distance Between Rows	2 Per Hill	3 Per Hill	4 Per Hill
3 Feet	9,680	14,520	19,360
3 Ft. 2 In.	8,690	13,030	17,380
3 Ft. 4 In.	7,840	11,760	15,680
3 Ft. 6 In.	7,110	10,670	14,220

Drilled Corn

Distance Between Rows	Spacing in Drill Row 10 Inches	14 Inches	18 Inches
3 Feet	17,420	12,450	9,680
3 Ft. 2 In.	16,510	11,790	9,170
3 Ft. 4 In.	15,680	11,200	8,710
3 Ft. 6 In.	14,930	10,670	8,300

Hill Dropped 2 per Hill

Distance Between Rows	Spacing Between Hills 20 Inches	24 Inches	28 Inches
3 Feet	17,420	14,520	12,450
3 Ft. 2 In.	16,510	13,760	11,790
3 Ft. 4 In.	15,680	13,070	11,200
3 Ft. 6 In.	14,930	12,450	10,670

How to Compute Yields of Corn in the Field

Hill Planted Corn

Pick and weigh all corn from 25 consecutive hills in four representative locations. Multiply the weight of corn from these 100 hills by the correct factor in table below. Result is yield in bushels per acre, on 70-lb. per bu. basis, uncorrected for moisture and shelling percentage.

Hill and Row Spacing	3′	3′ 2″	3′ 4″	3′ 6″
3 ft.	.69	.65	.62	.59
3 ft. 2 in.	.65	.62	.59	.56
3 ft. 4 in.	.62	.59	.56	.53
3 ft. 6 in.	.59	.56	.53	.51

Drilled Corn

Take the weight of corn husked from the distance shown in the table below. Multiply by 100 and divide by 70. The result is yield in bushels per acre, 70-lb. basis (uncorrected for moisture, shelling pct.).

Row Spacing	Distance to Pick
3 ft., 6 in.	124 ft.
3 ft., 4 in.	131 ft.
3 ft., 2 in.	137 ft.
3 ft.	142 ft.

How to Correct Yields for Moisture Content

At the same time you weigh your crop, shell a 2-pound sample and seal in a fruit jar or glassine bag. Take it to your elevator to have moisture test made. After determining the actual moisture in sample, refer to table below. If corn is below 15.5 percent moisture add weight in the amount of the percentage indicated. If corn is above 15.5 percent moisture subtract an amount equal to the percentage indicated opposite the moisture in corn. For example: 100 bushels of corn with 10.5 percent moisture is equal to 105.9 bushels of 15.5 percent moisture corn or 100 bushels plus 5.9 percent.

Percentage of Shelled Corn Amount to Add or Subtract to Correct to 15.5 Percent Moisture Content

Pct. Moisture in Corn	Pct. to Add	Pct. Moisture in Corn	Pct. to Subtract	Pct. Moisture in Corn	Pct. to Subtract
10.5	5.9	15.5	0.0	20.5	5.9
11.0	5.3	16.0	0.6	21.0	6.5
11.5	4.7	16.5	1.2	22.0	7.7
12.0	4.1	17.0	1.8	23.0	8.9
12.5	3.6	17.5	2.4	24.0	10.1
13.0	3.0	18.0	3.0	25.5	11.8
13.5	2.4	18.5	3.6	30.5	17.8
14.0	1.8	19.0	4.1	35.5	23.7
14.5	1.2	19.5	4.7	40.5	29.6
15.0	0.6	20.0	5.3	50.5	41.4

HOW TO CORRECT EAR CORN YIELD FOR SHELLING PERCENTAGE

To determine the number of bushels of shelled corn represented by a given number of bushels of ear corn, use the following method: Shell 20 pounds of ear corn and weigh the shelled corn. With this weight of shelled corn refer to the table below. The percentage figure opposite the weight of shelled sample is then multiplied by the number of bushels of ear corn. This will give the number of bushels to be subtracted from or added to the original ear corn bushelage. For example: 100 bushels of ear corn at 70 pounds which gives 14 pounds of shelled corn from a 20-pound ear sample indicates that 12.5 percent is to be deducted. On the basis of 100 bushels, this would mean that you actually had only 87.5 bushels of shelled corn.

Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Add	Weight of Shelled Sample	Percent to Add
14.0	12.5	15.0	6.2	16.0	0.0	17.0	6.3
14.1	11.9	15.1	5.6	16.1	0.6	17.1	6.9
14.2	11.2	15.2	5.0	16.2	1.2	17.2	7.5
14.3	10.5	15.3	4.4	16.3	1.9	17.3	8.1
14.4	10.0	15.4	3.7	16.4	2.5	17.4	8.7
14.5	9.4	15.5	3.1	16.5	3.1	17.5	9.4
14.6	8.7	15.6	2.5	16.6	3.7	17.6	10.0
14.7	8.1	15.7	1.9	16.7	4.4	17.7	10.5
14.8	7.5	15.8	1.2	16.8	5.0	17.8	11.2
14.9	6.9	15.9	0.6	16.9	5.6	17.9	11.9

Computing Capacity of Cribs

The following formulas give bushels of 70 lb. basis husked ear corn. For shelled corn, double number of bushels of ear corn and correct for moisture. For unhusked ear corn (72 lbs. per bu.), take $\frac{2}{3}$ of figure for husked ear corn; unhusked corn varies greatly.

Square or Rectangular Cribs — Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is bushels of husked ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

Round Cribs — Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

Piles of Corn — When heaped in the form of a cone, multiply the diameter (distance across the center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth of the pile at its greatest depth (all in feet). Multiply this sum by .105. The result is bushels at 70 pounds per bushel. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage.

CAPACITY OF SILOS

Depth of Silage Feet	Diameter Silo in Feet					
	10	12	14	16	18	20
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
5	6.55	9.45	12.85	16.78	21.21	26.22
6	7.94	11.44	15.56	20.32	25.68	31.75
7	9.37	13.50	18.37	23.99	30.31	37.48
8	10.80	15.56	21.19	27.66	34.95	43.21
9	12.26	17.66	24.04	31.39	39.66	49.03
10	13.74	19.79	26.95	35.18	44.45	54.95
11	15.25	21.95	29.89	39.02	49.31	60.96
12	16.77	24.15	32.89	42.93	54.25	67.07
13	18.32	26.38	35.93	46.90	59.27	73.27
14	19.90	28.65	39.02	50.93	64.36	79.57
15	21.44	30.88	42.04	54.87	69.34	85.72
16	23.05	33.21	45.21	59.01	74.57	92.19
17	24.63	35.47	48.30	63.04	79.67	98.49
18	26.22	37.76	51.42	67.11	84.81	104.84
19	27.83	40.07	54.56	71.22	90.00	111.27
20	29.45	42.41	57.75	75.38	95.25	117.75
21	31.00	44.65	60.79	79.35	100.28	123.97
22	32.65	47.02	64.03	83.58	105.61	130.56
23	34.32	49.41	67.29	87.84	110.50	137.22
24	35.90	51.70	70.40	91.90	116.13	143.56
25	37.60	54.15	73.72	96.23	121.60	150.33
26	39.20	56.46	76.87	100.34	126.80	156.75
27	40.92	58.94	80.24	104.74	132.36	163.63
28	42.55	61.28	83.43	108.90	137.62	170.13
29	44.30	63.79	86.86	113.37	143.27	177.11
30	45.94	66.08	90.09	117.59	148.59	183.69
31	47.63	68.51	93.40	121.90	154.06	189.94
32	49.32	70.94	96.71	126.21	159.53	196.19
33	51.01	73.37	100.02	130.52	165.00	202.44
34	52.70	75.80	103.33	134.83	170.47	208.69
35	54.39	78.23	106.64	139.14	175.94	214.94
36	56.08	80.66	109.95	143.45	181.41	221.19
37	57.77	83.09	113.26	147.76	186.88	227.44
38	59.46	85.52	116.57	152.07	192.35	233.69
39	61.15	87.95	119.88	156.38	197.82	239.94
40	62.84	90.38	123.19	160.69	203.29	246.19
41	64.53	92.81	126.50	165.00	208.76	252.44
42	66.22	95.24	129.81	169.31	214.23	258.69
43	67.91	97.67	133.12	173.62	219.70	264.94
44	69.60	100.10	136.43	177.93	225.17	271.19
45	71.29	102.53	139.74	182.24	230.64	277.44

Capacities are in tons after one month or more settling. In figuring acreage to fill silo use depth after settling rather than full depth of silo. For G-Hybrids used for silage one region North of maturity zone and ensiled in dough stage add 10% to capacity given; when unusually dry deduct 10%. Add 10% for G-Hybrids ensiled at same maturity as open-pollinated to allow for extra weight of grain.

Bushel Weights of Common Commodities (In Pounds)

(Approximate; may vary by states)

GRAINS	
Corn (shelled)	56
Corn (ear)	70
Wheat	60
Soy beans	60
Oats	32
Barley	48
Rye	56
Sorghum	50

GRASSES	
Bluegrass	14
Brome grass	14
Redtop (unhulled)	14
Rye grass	25
Timothy	45
Meadow fescue	14
Bermuda grass	40
Sudan grass	40
Orchard grass	14

CLOVERS	
Red	60
Ladino	60
Alsike	60
Crimson	60
Sweet	60
White Dutch	60
Mammoth	60

FRUITS, VEGETABLES	
Apples	48
Peaches	48
Pears	50
Beans (dried)	60
Beets	55
Cabbage	52
Carrots	50
Cucumbers	48
Onions	57
Peas (dried)	60
Peppers	25
Potatoes	60
Sweet potatoes	55
Tomatoes	53
Turnips	55

MISCELLANEOUS	
Alfalfa	60
Rape (dwarf e'x)	50
Vetch (hairy)	60
Flaxseed	56
Hemp seed	44
Buckwheat	48
Bran	20
Cornmeal	50
Cottonseed	33
Cottonseed meal	48

Weights of Other Common Units

Cotton: Bale (compressed to 15 lbs. per sq. ft., 54x46x27 in.)—480 lbs.

Hay: Bale—for market, the standard weight is 125 lbs. but bales are accepted down to 85 lbs.

Milk: One gallon weighs 8.6 lbs; 46½ qts. make 100 lbs. Cream, 1 gal. weighs 8.4 lbs.

Gasoline: One barrel (55 gals.) weighs 363 lbs.

U.S. Corn Crop in 1953

(From U.S.D.A. Reports — December, 1953)

STATES	Bushels Produced in 1953	Total Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Est. % of Hybrids 1953
Iowa	581,145,000	10,965.000	53.0	100.0
Illinois	500,472,000	9,268,000	54.0	100.0
Minnesota	268,704,000	5,598,000	48.0	97.5
Indiana	241,690,000	4,693,000	51.5	99.5
Nebraska	204,176,000	7,292,000	28.0	95.5
Ohio	194,205,000	3,531,000	55.0	99.5
Missouri	136,412,000	4,072,000	33.5	98.0
Wisconsin	149,643,000	2,558,000	58.5	97.5
S. Dakota	135,206,000	3,919,000	34.5	79.5
Michigan	80,262,000	1,764,000	45.5	93.5
Kentucky	71,106,000	2,003,000	35.5	90.0
Georgia	58,200,000	2,910,000	20.0	48.0
N. Carolina	57,699,000	2,137,000	27.0	41.5
Pennsylvania	56,574,000	1,347,000	42.0	93.0
Tennessee	52,894,000	1,793,000	29.5	55.0
Kansas	50,869,000	2,366,000	21.5	90.5
Alabama	47,806,000	2,173,000	22.0	50.0
Texas	33,874,000	2,053,000	16.5	74.5
Mississippi	32,934,000	1,497,000	22.0	44.0
New York	29,216,000	664,000	44.0	88.5
N. Dakota	25,740,000	1,144,000	22.5	53.5
Virginia	24,840,000	920,000	27.0	85.5
S. Carolina	23,146,000	1,187,000	19.5	43.0
Maryland	20,385,000	453,000	45.0	97.5
Colorado	13,233,000	401,000	33.0	75.5
Arkansas	11,849,000	697,000	17.0	74.5
Louisiana	10,920,000	546,000	20.0	43.5
New Jersey	10,355,000	190,000	54.5	95.5
Florida	9,884,000	599,000	16.5	58.0
W. Virginia	7,067,000	191,000	37.0	79.0
Delaware	6,474,000	166,000	39.0	96.5
Oklahoma	6,412,000	458,000	14.0	77.5
Montana	3,340,000	167,000	20.0	33.0
Vermont	2,814,000	67,000	42.0	89.0
California	2,736,000	76,000	36.0	95.0
Idaho	2,640,000	48,000	55.0	80.0
Connecticut	1,620,000	36,000	45.0	94.0
Massachusetts	1,610,000	35,000	46.0	96.0
Utah	1,599,000	39,000	41.0	82.0
N. Mexico	1,275,000	85,000	15.0	22.5
Washington	1,260,000	21,000	60.0	84.5
Wyoming	1,113,000	53,000	21.0	55.5
Oregon	1,080,000	24,000	45.0	89.5
N. Hampshire	645,000	15,000	43.0	93.0
Maine	546,000	14,000	39.0	90.0
Arizona	510,000	34,000	15.0	5.0
Rhode Island	315,000	7,000	45.0	94.0
Nevada	120,000	3,000	40.0	55.5
United States	3,176,615,000	80,279,000	39.6	86.3

U.S.D.A. Grade Requirements for Shelled Yellow, White or Mixed Corn

Grade No.	Minimum test weight per bushel	Maximum limits of			
		Moisture	Cracked corn and foreign material	Total damaged kernels	Heat damaged kernels
1	54 lb.	14.0%	2%	3%	.1%
2	53 lb.	15.5%	3%	5%	.2%
3	51 lb.	17.5%	4%	7%	.5%
4	48 lb.	20.0%	5%	10%	1.0%
5	44 lb.	23.0%	7%	15%	3.0%

Sample grade shall include corn of the class Yellow Corn or White Corn, or Mixed Corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

PLANT NUTRIENTS REQUIRED BY THE CORN CROP

For continued big crops of corn, we must replace at least part of the plant nutrients removed by the crop. Fertility reserves in the soil are slowly being liberated and can supply part of the needs of the growing crop, but some replacements are needed to maintain good soils in a high state of fertility. The following table emphasizes our tremendous assignment in maintaining fertility balances. Amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus (phosphoric acid P_2O_5) and potassium (potash K_2O) needed by the crop have been calculated from many analyses.

Requirements to Produce a 100 Bushel Corn Crop

	Pounds Required		
CROP UNITS	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid P_2O_5	Potash K_2O
100 bu. grain	95	38	25
3 tons stover	57	18	82
TOTAL	152	56	107

POUNDS OF PLANT FOODS REMOVED FROM SOIL BY CROPS

CROP	Acre Yield	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	Potash (K_2O)
GRAIN CROPS				
Barley (grain)	30 bu.	27	12	12
Barley (straw)	0.8 tons	9	3	19
Cowpeas (grain)	15 bu.	34	9	13
Oats (grain)	50 bu.	32	13	9
Oats (straw)	1 ton	12	4	30
Rye (grain)	30 bu.	32	12	10
Rye (straw)	1.5 tons	14	8	24
Soybeans (grain)	20 bu.	70	16	30
Wheat (grain)	25 bu.	28	13	8
Wheat (straw)	1 ton	10	3	15
HAY CROPS				
Alfalfa Hay	4 tons	180	43	178
Bluegrass Hay	1 ton	27	11	42
Clover Hay	2 tons	82	16	65
Cowpea Hay	2 tons	100	20	70
Soybean Hay	2 tons	102	27	44
Timothy Hay	1.5 tons	30	9	41
OTHER CROPS				
Cotton (lint and seed)	1500 lbs.	40	16	16
Cotton (stalks, leaves and burs)	2800 lbs.	35	10	38
Peanuts (nuts)	2000 lbs.	65	15	20
Peanuts (vines)	2 tons	80	10	80
Sugar Beets (roots)	15 tons	76	23	60
Tobacco (leaves)	1000 lbs.	44	5	58
Tobacco (stalks)	450 lbs.	15	3	20

Approximate Seed Planting Requirements

CHECK PLANTING

Table shows acres planted per bushel at rate of four kernels per hill. At three kernels per hill the average acres planted would be approximately 25% more than at the four kernel rate. At two kernels the average planted would be 50% more than the four kernel rate.

Note: Planting rates based on average kernel sizes in each grade. Seed in the same grade, while uniform, may vary up to 10 percent in planting coverage according to screen sizes which are dependent upon size of kernels in any crop year.

Check planted Row and Hill Spacing	Large Flat	Reg. Flat	Small Flat	Large Round	Reg. Round	Small Round
3′ x 3′	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.4	4.0	4.3
3′ x 3′2″	3.9	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.2	4.6
3′ x 3′4″	4.1	4.6	5.4	3.7	4.4	4.8
3′ x 3′6″	4.4	4.9	5.6	3.9	4.6	5.0
3′2″ x 3′2″	4.1	4.6	5.4	3.7	4.4	4.8
3′2″ x 3′4″	4.4	4.9	5.8	3.9	4.6	5.2
3′2″ x 3′6″	4.6	5.2	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.3
3′4″ x 3′4″	4.6	5.2	6.0	4.2	4.9	5.3
3′4″ x 3′6″	4.8	5.4	6.3	4.4	5.2	5.7
3′6″ x 3′6″	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.7	5.4	5.9

DRILLED PLANTING

Based on 12-inch spacing of kernels in row. For 6-inch spacing allow ½ of acres shown; for 8-inch ⅔, for 18-inch spacing 1½, etc.

Distance Between Rows	Large Flat	Reg. Flat	Small Flat	Large Round	Reg. Round	Small Round
3′	5.0	5.6	6.5	4.5	5.3	5.8
3′2″	5.5	6.2	7.3	4.9	5.7	6.3
3′4″	6.0	6.8	8.0	5.3	6.1	6.9
3′6″	6.5	7.3	8.8	5.8	6.5	7.5


FUNK'S
G
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Funk's G-Hybrids—
Big, Sound Kernels


FUNK'S
G
HYBRID


FUNK'S
G
HYBRID

World Record Yield with Funk's G-Hybrids: 1916.2 Bushels on 10 Acres

Funk's Research Blends America's
Best Native Corn Strains
into Modern Hybrids

Deep, Palatable, Starch-Crammed
Funk's G-Hybrid Kernels—
Tops for Feeding


FUNK'S
G
HYBRID

You'll Find The RIGHT HYBRID FOR YOUR FARM in This List

Funk's G-Hybrids are bred to meet specific needs of corn farmers for every neighborhood throughout the United States and Canada. The G-Hybrids listed here have been tested and proved outstanding, area by area under a complete range of soil, maturity, climatic, insect and disease conditions. Depend on your Dealer for help in choosing the BEST G-HYBRIDS for your needs and conditions. On this page, G-Hybrids are listed in approximate order of maturity, earliest first:

G-2	G-176	G-12	G-33A	G-92	G-98	G-714A
G-40	G-1A	G-30	G-45	G-94	G-136	G-714B
G-25	G-5	G-30A	G-65A	G-95	G-88	G-785W
G-8	G-10	G-22	G-101HO	G-95A	G-704	G-715
G-188	G-9	G-28	G-54	G-97A	G-777W	G-787W
G-42	G-6	G-111	G-44	G-70	G-779W	G-788W
G-6E	G-15	G-114	G-75	G-97	G-711	G-733
G-35	G-68A	G-29	G-75A	G-99	G-711A	G-791W
G-35A	G-68	G-59	G-50	G-91	G-710	G-792W
G-11	G-69	G-100HO	G-60A	G-79	G-710A	G-737
G-10+	G-20	G-16A	G-57	G-134	G-716	G-737A
G-13	G-21	G-77A	G-37	G-512W	G-721	G-740
G-18	G-26	G-33	G-169	G-80		

These Organizations Produce and Distribute Funk's G-Hybrids

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Belle Plaine, Iowa

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Columbus, Ohio

ARTHUR AKIN & SONS
St. Francisville, Ill.

COLUMBIANA SEED CO.
Eldred (Greene Co.), Ill.

FRANK S. GARWOOD & SONS
Stonington, Ill.

GOLDEN SEED CO.
Cordova, Ill.

JAMES GRANT & SON CO., Ltd.
Cottam, Ont., Canada

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FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS:
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Funk's G-Hybrids
ALWAYS A LEADER


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G
HYBRID

FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS:
FAVORITE OF FEEDERS

PLANT FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS
WITH CONFIDENCE

DON'T DELAY YOUR ORDER
FOR SEED CORN

THERE'S A FUNK'S G-HYBRID ADAPTED TO YOUR NEEDS 61

1954

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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31	--	--	--	--	--	--
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FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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MARCH

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APRIL

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JULY

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AUGUST

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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1955

JANUARY

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MARCH

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MAY

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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